



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1879.

All good, law-abiding citizens must regret the tragedy that was enacted at Point of Rocks last night. Still, if ever two wrongs can make a right, it was but the fit complement of the horrible crime that provoked it, cases of which have become alarmingly frequent of late years, and the suppression of which being apparently beyond the compass of the law was attempted last night by outraging the law. The offense for which the negro was lynched is inexplicable; the atonement of sudden death is totally insufficient; but it is the limit to which civilized humanity can proceed; and if those who contemplate such crimes and the community in which they live, felt sure that certain death was the penalty, Judge Lynch's court would soon be forgotten. The crime of the negro was villainous enough in all conscience, but it was white as snow compared with the shocking outrage perpetrated by six white outlaws upon poor Miss Cheney, near the Capitol, in Washington, a few nights since; and if the law, to whose custody some of them now are, fails to require of them the partial but only reparation they can make, it will afford license to the friends of all similar sufferers to discard its futile assistance, and inflict the only possible punishment with their own hands.

The sale of nearly two hundred millions of four per cent United States bonds at a half per cent premium to well informed residents of the country, that was made in New York yesterday, doesn't look to anybody but a public radical as though revolutions were lying around promiscuously; and what's more, as a glance at the list of the purchasers will show, the eye disease indicated by such optical delusions has not yet attacked those republicans who can live and move and have their being outside the pale of low partisan politics.

The radicals have made dopes of the ignorant negroes ever since the war, and the indications are that they will continue to do so as long as ignorance prevails among the negroes. The present colored emigration may, therefore, continue for some time, but if the California ones can't stand the presence of the Chinese, a higher order of humanity—how long the people of Kansas will stand the negroes, is a question that affects the latter more than any other class of the country's population.

The Alaska Scare.
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, April 17.—The United States steamer Alaska, commanded by Captain Brown, United States Navy, arrived here this afternoon on her return voyage from Alaska, where she was sent to the assistance of the inhabitants of Sitka, who claimed protection against the threatening raids of the Indians on the town. The Alaska left Sitka on the 12th, after her commander had made a thorough investigation of the reported hostile attitude of the Indians. He found that no cause for alarm existed, and that the Indians were quiet and exhibited no intention of attacking the whites or raiding the town. Captain Brown does not anticipate any trouble at Sitka, and attributes the anxiety of the bulk of the population to a groundless scare. The sensational reports of danger received from United States Collector Ball of Sitka, and the Russian-Greek priest, Metropoli, are unworthy of any credence. Nothing but the alarm and cupidity of mining speculators can give color to the statements which seem to be made with the object of creating the very troubles the pretend to describe. Captain Brown's report, and the collected Ball challenge Captain Brown's report, and profess to entertain great alarm for the safety of the whites and their property.

GRAND LODGE I. O. F.—The Grand Lodge in session in Richmond, yesterday, elected and installed the following officers:
R. P. Button, Lynchburg, Grand Master;
J. C. White, Norfolk, Deputy Grand Master;
J. H. Krebs, Winchester, Grand Warden;
T. Wiley Davis, Richmond, Grand Secretary;
J. W. Ferguson, Richmond, Grand Treasurer;
J. J. Shearer, Smyth county, Grand Chaplain;
J. B. Blanks, Petersburg, Grand Representative. The Lodge adjourned at two o'clock, after a most harmonious and interesting session.

The Grand Master appointed the following officers: T. J. Crowder, of Staunton, W. G. M., J. G. Haller, G. C., D. A. Bircher, of Bangswater, G. G., T. P. Rixey, of Culpeper, G. H.

District Deputy Grand Masters: No. 1, Hugh Latham, Alexandria; No. 2, James O'Connor, Culpeper; No. 3, John T. Knight, Fredericksburg; No. 4, John A. Collins, Richmond; No. 5, Geo. C. Vandenberg, Manassas; No. 6, Jos. G. Fulton, Old Point; No. 7, Robt. W. Morehead; No. 8, J. J. McDowell Taylor, Lexington; No. 9, Rev. J. J. Scherer, Marietta; No. 10, C. S. Koller, Mt. Sidney; No. 11, Joseph A. Melton, Winchester; No. 12, (German), F. W. Miltz, Richmond.

The Grand Encampment met immediately after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, and last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. T. Knight, of Fredericksburg, G. P.; J. J. Williams, of Portsmouth, G. H. P.; A. K. Courtney, of Richmond, G. S.; R. W. Hutz, of Alexandria, G. S.; G. C. Fietcher, of Richmond, G. T.; F. W. Miltz, of Richmond, G. J. W.; J. S. Fattie, of Warrenton, G. M.; M. A. Haas, of Hampton, G. S.; J. T. Layton, of Fredericksburg, G. O. S.; J. H. Robinson, of Lynchburg, G. R.

Fires.
CHICAGO, April 18.—The house of L. A. Hartman, at Evanston, Ill., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss \$25,000.
WELLS, MAINE, April 18.—The town farm buildings together with outhouses and barn were burned here last night. George Dykeman, keeper, and Samuel Hill, one of the paupers perished while endeavoring to save the property. The loss is estimated at \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a tramp who took lodging in the barn.

NAPANES, Cal., April 18.—J. J. Perry's drug store and Hopper & Son's dry goods store were partially destroyed by fire today. The total loss is \$25,000.
Miss Margaret S. Parvance, well known throughout Baltimore for her charitable labor among the poor and afflicted died yesterday morning in her 71st year. The immediate cause of her death was inflammation of the stomach.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Upson's majority over Money in the Sixth Congressional district of Texas is about 4,000.
A Houston, Texas, dispatch says that the freedmen of Texas intend to hold a convocation at Houston, June 19, to determine whether it is to their interest to emigrate to a State or to stay in their own color soil reside.
At Eagle Pass, Texas, Wednesday night, a Mexican named Muro killed his wife by cutting her throat. His daughter was also injured while attempting to interfere, and a neighbor who tried to arrest Muro was also killed. The murderer escaped.

A negro man who has just served a term of years in the Providence, R. I., penitentiary, has been engaged by one of the papers of that place to write "a series of papers, being reminiscences of the ten dreary years passed by him within the four walls of a prison."

The Attorney General has affirmed the decision of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department that "regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes" cannot be sent through the mails at the rates charged legitimate newspapers.
The will of James Smith, admitted to probate at Philadelphia, yesterday, contains a bequest of \$20,000 each to the American Missionary Association and American Home Missionary Society, \$15,000 to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$3,000 to the American Education Society at Boston, and a like amount to the American Congregational Union.

The convention of colored clergymen and society directors of Louisiana, to consider the situation of the colored exodus, met in New Orleans yesterday. Two hundred and sixty delegates are in attendance, half of whom represent New Orleans and other adjacent parishes, the remainder being from the "bull-dozed" parishes. Committees on addresses, migration and relief were appointed.

The jury inquest in the Hinds-James shooting case, in Baltimore, yesterday, rendered a verdict "that Isaac James came to his death from pistol shot wounds fired by the hand of Denwood B. Hinds, aided and abetted by his brother, Harry Hinds." Upon the rendition of this verdict the coroner committed to jail Denwood B. Hinds as principal for the murder and Harry Hinds as accessory to the murder before the fact, to await the action of the grand jury.

London County Items.

At the Court House, in Leicestershire, on Monday afternoon, Messrs. J. R. Carter and C. P. McCabe, Delegates in the last Legislature, addressed the people upon the subject of the bill recently passed for the readjustment of the public debt. Mr. C. spoke first and was followed by Mr. McCabe, both of whom denied the ability of the State to meet the obligations imposed by the bill, and denounced it as a fraud and an abomination. Capt. G. R. Head responded, combating the arguments of the gentlemen who preceded him, and defending the provisions of the bill. Messrs. McCabe and Carter replied in short rejoinders. The crowd present was at no time large, and very little enthusiasm was manifested on either side, the people looking upon the debt question as a settled fact, and therefore a dead issue, at least for the present.

Messrs. Nichols and Janney, commissioners in the case of Puseok vs. George, sold at public sale on Monday 144 acres of land (being a portion of the late Henry Vird's estate) for \$24 per acre. N. B. Puseok, purchaser.
Messrs. Janney and Harrison, commissioners, sold 100 acres of land, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel L. Jenkins, for \$6.20 per acre. E. V. Jenkins, purchaser. Lee, Nichols and Alexander, commissioners in Filler vs. Lane, sold on Tuesday, a nice little farm of 60½ acres, with dwelling, &c., about two miles south of Leicestershire, for \$24.25 per acre; and 47½ acres adjoining, for \$15. J. M. Taverner, purchaser.

Three colored men charged with the assault on Rev. Russell at Waterford, a few weeks ago, were arraigned before Justice Powell on Saturday, and held to bail in the sum of \$200 each, to answer before the grand jury at the May term.

There was a large number of people in town on Monday, and the pendence of the county officers was freely discussed. Candidates were "busy as bees in a sugar barrel."
The trial of Homer Murray for the murder of his brother, did not come off at this term of the court, as was expected, but was continued generally—probably to be tried in May.

On Sunday morning last, at the residence of Col. Hamilton Rogers, near Middleburg, Catherine Carver departed this life in the 87th year of her age.—*London Mirror.*

Clarke County Items.

About the year 1858, when W. & O. R. R. was known as the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire road, the county of Clarke subscribed \$100,000 to its capital stock, upon condition that Berryville be made a point on the line of said road. While the work of construction was in progress the railroad company appeared before the constituted authorities of this county and asked them to issue the amount of the bonds the subscription provided for in aid of said road. The county authorities agreed to do so, upon condition that the railroad company should erect a first line upon its road to indemnify the county against any loss in the event of a failure on the part of the company to comply with the terms of the subscription, which was accordingly done and the bonds issued. The road has never been made as far as the Clarke line, and much less is the prospect of Berryville becoming a point on it, owing to the insolvency of the railroad company. The Circuit Court of Richmond has, upon the petition of certain creditors of the railroad company, taken charge of its affairs, and in view of these circumstances the board of supervisors of this county has filed, through its attorney, Mr. Marshall McCormick, a bill in the said court asking that the county of Clarke be relieved from the obligation incurred, upon the ground of a failure of consideration and the inability of the railroad company, by reason of its bankruptcy condition, to comply with the terms of the subscription.

Last week Mr. P. M. Pierce cleaned up a lot of wheat and put it in sacks for the purpose of making sale of it. Monday morning, however, he found that twelve sacks, containing twenty-four bushels, had been carried off between Friday and Monday morning. Seven bushels of clover seed were also stolen from the same place within the past few weeks.
The ladies of the M. E. Church South, of Berryville, propose to hold a festival during the next term of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the parsonage debt, &c.

Mr. Charles Blake, a well-known and respected citizen of Berryville, died suddenly on Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, at his residence, whilst sitting in a chair conversing with his wife.
Several injunctive on account of unpaid land damages in this county, on the line of the S. V. R. R., have been granted by Judge Turner of the Circuit Court.—*Clarke Courier.*

Pedestrianism.

New York, April 18.—At Gilmore's Garden, this morning, only 13 pedestrian competitors are left and of them all Panohot looked the brightest. O'Brien appeared in good condition, and little old man Noden seemed as steady as on the first day of the match. At half past 11 o'clock this morning the score stood as follows: Panohot 369 miles; Merritt 360; Krohn 354; O'Brien 339½; Noden 325; Byrne 317; Howard 280; Brodie 271½; Willis 236; Sautou 221½; Stanley 218½; Kyellburg 215, and Day 197½.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The newly appointed Governor General of Cuba, Ramon Blanco, arrived at Havana yesterday.
The Khedive of Egypt will not be interfered with until some misunderstanding on his part gives palpable cause for interference.

The Princess Christian was unconscious for several hours yesterday. Her prostration increases and death is imminent.

Of the 240 miners imprisoned by the fire damp explosion in the Aggrappa coal pit, near Moss, eighty men have thus far been rescued.
Count Schorvalff, desiring to retire to private life, and will probably remain as Russian ambassador to London.

Russian officers on furlough at Nice, Monaco and Marseilles have been recalled to Russia in consequence of the project of repressive measures since the attempt on the life of the Czar.
A reign of terror continues in Russia, and the authorities are beginning active measures of repression. The Prefect of Police of Archangel has been stabbed. The extraction of Nihilists has been demanded of England.

Mr. P. Lorillard's Parole is now a strong favorite for London and suburban handicaps. The betting is 5 to 1 against him. It was reported at New Market yesterday that Fred. Archer will ride Parole in that race.

The rivers Maros and Keros have again broken their dams in several places. The village of Zarend has been destroyed, and the town of Aras is endangered, the water having already reached the outskirts of the houses.

Aleko Pasha has been appointed Governor of Koumela for five years with the approval of the treaty powers. The International Commission is to participate in the administration, and its functions are prolonged one year.

Lord Derby, replying to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Lancashire Conservative Association of which he has heretofore been president, writes as follows: "I cannot longer act as president of that body, and have to request the withdrawal of my name from it."

It is believed that M. Blarqui will be elected a member of the Chambers of Deputies from Bordeaux, but it is believed that the government will refuse amnesty to him, because to grant him amnesty would alarm the Left centre and ensure the rejection of M. Jules Ferry's education bill by the Senate.

The Turks are fortifying the coast of Epirus, particularly in the neighborhood of Preveze, and Turkey was endeavoring to cut off the coast. These precautions are ostensibly to prevent Greek incursions, but they are believed to be really in consequence of apprehension of the landing of a band of Italian and Albanian Epirans, with the object of securing Albanian autonomy.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gov. Holliday, who is in Winchester, is suffering from a severe cold, and is too unwell to return to Richmond for several days.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond the cases of the Federal Government against ex-State officials, known as the "Gold cases," were set for hearing on the 22d of May next.

The case of Angelo Barabianino, an Italian Richmond for attempting to murder his wife, March 13, by stabbing her eleven times, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner being sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At an adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the James River and Kanawha Canal Co., at Richmond yesterday, a final agreement was entered into with the Richmond and Albemarle Railroad Company, and signed by bondholders representing about \$350,000 of the first mortgage bonds. The agreement provides that for the first mortgage bonds 70 cents shall be paid on the dollar of principal and 10 cents on the dollar of accrued interest. For the second mortgage bonds 30 cents on the dollar of principal, with four per cent, and 10 cents on the dollar of accrued interest, shall be paid on each bond as a delivery. For the first mortgage bonds of the Buchanan and Clifton Forge railway the same price as for the mortgage bonds of the James River and Kanawha Co. The railway company will give cash payments at three years, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually in advance, secured by pledges on the water power, rents and dockage receipts of the canal company. The contract was signed by Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as attorney for the Richmond and Albemarle railroad company, and by all the first and second mortgage bondholders present.

Readjuster's Meeting in Stafford.
A meeting composed of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty persons, was held at Stafford Court House on Wednesday last, Dr. Montague in the chair and Mr. Brother Harding secretary.

Mr. Duff Green, stated to the meeting that at last court Gen. Lee, County Superintendent of the conservative party, had notified the people, that the conservatives of Stafford were requested to meet at this court. Since that announcement he was informed that the State Executive Committee had recommended a day or postponement of reorganization; that Gen. Lee, being absent from this meeting, was no reason why the conservatives of Stafford should not take such action as seemed to them best; that he held in his hand some resolutions which he would now submit to the meeting; that at the last mass meeting, the readjusters were largely in the majority, and since that meeting they had increased, and would continue to do so. Mr. Green then presented a series of resolutions condemning the action of the Legislature in passing the McCulloch bill, and pledging all legal and honorable means to have said bill repealed, and declaring "that we will support no man for the next Legislature of Virginia, who does not stand squarely pledged to vote for, and to do all in his power to have the Brokers' bill repealed at the next session of the Legislature."

These resolutions were carried without a negative vote.
The following ticket for county officers was then nominated without a dissenting vote:
For Commonwealth's Attorney, J. H. Suttler; for Treasurer, Col. Thomas Waller; for Sheriff, Hugh Aldie; for Commissioner of Revenue, C. A. Bryan.

Delegates were also chosen to meet a delegation from King George county to make a nomination for the Legislature.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says: "We truly deplore this continued agitation, believing it fraught with great danger to the welfare of the conservative party, as well as tending to injure the credit and standing of our State. We do not know the causes which have conspired to strengthen the readjusting element in Stafford, or why the debt compromise men were not present; suffice it to say, that in the meeting of the 16th the readjusters had everything their own way, and carried every resolution and measure they presented."

The Late Texas Murderer.

New York, April 18.—It is alleged that arrangements have been made by members of the dramatic profession here by which George A. Pryor is to proceed to Texas to assist the District Attorney in the prosecution of Curcio, who shot and killed Daj. C. Porter. It is proposed to raise the sum of at least \$2,000 to cover expenses.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, was tendered by Secretary Sherman a position of Assistant Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department. Isaacson who had been an applicant for the Third Auditorship of the Treasury Department, had declined the smaller office with a good deal of indignation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia held a meeting this morning and heard Mr. Lacey, of Georgetown, in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of the right of way for a free bridge across the Potomac on the pier of the Alexandria Aqueduct, the permanence of the Aqueduct to be secured. No definite action was taken, but the impression is that the committee will report a bill to that effect.
The House Committee on Agriculture will not hold another meeting until next Thursday, when it will probably report a bill providing for a federal appropriation to investigate, prevent and eradicate the cattle disease, to be expended by the county or State officers of the country threatened or affected with the disease, the bill of course to be prepared in such a way as to avoid any conflict between State and federal authority.

Gen. Willcox, one of the U. S. army, but more recently a division general in the Confederate service went on duty this morning as keeper of one of the doors of the Senate chamber at a salary of \$1,440. No additional changes were made in the officers of the Senate to-day, but some were expected this afternoon. It is now pretty well understood that almost a clean sweep will be made, and Secretary Burch and Sergeant at Arms Bright are consulting so as to be able to place the new appointments where they will do the most good—for themselves. The librarian's place, for which there were two Alexandria applicants, has been given to—
The Senate Committee on Elections, this morning, heard the concluding portion of the argument of Mr. Spifford, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Kellogg. It then adjourned until next week, when it will decide whether the case has been already adjudicated, and consequently whether or not it shall be reopened. Mr. Spifford seems to be not only certain that the case will be reopened, but that the seat will be awarded him.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning and decided to take up the contested case of Donnelly against Washburn, of Minnesota, to-morrow afternoon. The Iowa case, however, which rests upon a law point, the legality of the day on which the election was held, and in which no witnesses will be examined, will be decided and reported upon before all other cases.

Among the appointments sent by the President to the Senate this morning are the following: Frederick W. Minor, keeper of the late Children's Asylum, Alexandria, to be U. S. Attorney for the northern district of Texas; and Philip W. Stanhope, to be Major of Infantry in the U. S. army. Whether the latter is the Major Stanhope who was in command of Battery Rodgers, at Alexandria, soon after the war, your correspondent is unable to say.

Among the papers introduced in the House yesterday through the petition box were the following from Virginia: By Mr. Hanten, the petition of James B. Bardett, administrator of James Broadus, that a bill in the form therein set forth may be passed for the payment of a revolutionary claim. By Mr. Johnston, papers relating to the claim of W. B. Isaacs & Co., of Richmond.

The House Committee on Public Buildings organized this morning. It will meet again to-morrow and decide upon the appointment of the keeper of the House restaurant. The candidates are Messrs. Winkler, Harvey, Chamberlain, Sargent, and McKelvey. The President, and Davis, the former incumbent.
The House this morning immediately after the reading of the journal suspended the rules and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, Mr. McKelvey, republican, of Ohio, having the first hour. During his speech he quoted half of a paragraph in Mr. Blackburn's late speech on the Army bill. Mr. Blackburn, who was in the chair, immediately sent for a copy of his speech, marked the paragraph referred to and sent it by a page to Mr. McKelvey, with a written request that he read the whole of it. Mr. McKelvey took no notice of the request, but went on with his speech to its conclusion. As soon as he took his seat Mr. Blackburn called Mr. Springer to the chair, and stepping down upon the floor read the whole of the paragraph alluded to and denounced in strong and emphatic language McKelvey's wilful and intentional attempt to pervert its plain meaning. Mr. McKelvey made an embarrassed and weak effort to escape from the dilemma into which his low periscope had led him, but it was so futile that he exhibited potent evidence that he had a realistic sense of his injustice. Mr. Homan, of Tennessee, had the next hour.

The first business in the Senate was the consideration of Mr. Wallace's resolution taking the supervisory control of the minor offices of the Senate from the Vice President and conferring it solely and entirely upon the elective officers of that body. Mr. Anthony said he must oppose it, though he knew that this opposition, even though supported by his whole side of the Chamber, would be as a fly on the wheel of the car of Juggernaut, that by the edict of the democratic caucus was crushing out the official life of every republican.

Mr. Hill wanted to know if, in the event of a change in this body in 1880, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote to put back into office the man now turned out.

Mr. Anthony said he would answer that question when the time came. [Laughter on the democratic side.]

Mr. Hill went on to say that this was a childish opposition his friends on the other side was making.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the language of the Mason report, which recommends that the offices ought to be made permanent.

Mr. Saulsbury read from a paper laid before the Committee of Elections purporting to be a circular issued by the republican State central committee of Massachusetts in the late campaign in that State. The paper contains statements made by citizens, claiming to have been threatened with the loss of their positions if they voted for Gen. Butler for Governor.

Mr. Dawes said the letter was a forgery, known to be such, and as Mr. Saulsbury was the only responsible man that had been found to endorse it, it was in order for him to explain it.

Mr. Saulsbury asked if a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts to the same effect was a forgery, but this Mr. Dawes declined to answer.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Blair's amendment to the army bill, Mr. Randolph leading off, and Mr. Bayard following him.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA YESTERDAY.
—Southern Mutual Insurance Company vs. Kloeber, from the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed, Judge Christian delivering the opinion; Judge Monroe dissenting.
—Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. vs. Kloeber, from the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed, Judge Anderson delivering the opinion; Judge Monroe dissenting.
—Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Co. vs. Eason, from the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria. Affirmed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.
—Bradford and wife vs. Fields, administrator, from the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Reversed, Judge Burke delivering the opinion.
—Lowe vs. The Farmers' Bank of Virginia, for \$25, from the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed, Judge Burke delivering the opinion.
—Lee's administrator vs. Hicks et al., from the Circuit Court of Bedford county. Affirmed by a divided court. In this case Judge Burke did not sit having been counsel for the parties appellant.
—Richmond and Danville Railroad Company vs. Anderson's administrator. Argued by F. D. Irving, et al., for the defendant, and continued to to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 18.
SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wallace's resolution to alter the rule of the Senate so that removals and appointments may be made by the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms, respectively. The rule proposed to be amended requires removals and appointments to be approved by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Anthony said he knew the adoption of this measure was a foregone conclusion, settled in the all powerful caucus, but he deprecated it, and read from the Record to show that in 1853 it was a democratic doctrine that officers of the Senate should be permanent, and that the body itself, through its presiding officer, should regulate the appointment or dismissal of its employees.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., said that what Mr. Anthony had read only represented the opinion of the Senate at a certain time in the past. The opinion of the body changed from time to time, and in 1861 the gentleman from Rhode Island, no doubt, voted to dismiss good officers, who, according to his present idea, were entitled to permanency. The fact was that every legislative body preferred to have its officers in accord with the political complexion of the majority of its members. He denied that the democratic caucus had any more control over the democratic policy than such bodies always have and have had.

Mr. Anthony explained that in 1861 the safety of the country required that the officers of the Senate having access to executive secrets should be in accord with the views of the people.

Mr. Edmunds offered a substitute for Mr. Wallace's resolution to the effect that the business of the Senate should be conducted in an orderly and business like manner, and therefore it was improper to make changes in the clerks and employees.

Mr. Saulsbury opposed the substitute and thought the democrats were justified in appointing good men of their own party to office in a body in which democrats had a majority. He referred to a circular issued by a republican committee in Massachusetts which Mr. Dawes pronounced a forgery, and a discussion arose on that subject which was interrupted by the close of the morning hour.

The Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Randolph, of N. J., addressed the Senate, alluding to prominent events in the early history of his State significant as showing the predominance of the spirit of resistance to unjust laws which now appears in the proposed repeal of laws authorizing military force in civil affairs. He said it could not be revolutionary to refuse supplies to the army because the Constitution expressly forbade army appropriations to run for longer than two years, a provision evidently designed to place the existence of the army in the hands of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour (which on Friday is set apart for discussion of a private character) was dispensed with. The Subsidiary Silver Coin bill was, therefore, not taken up, and

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. McKelvey, of Ohio, in opposition to the proposed legislation to repeal the Federal election laws. He denounced that legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot box, and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired repeaters and ballot box snuffers at the North and of the "issue ballot" cheats at the South.

Mr. McKelvey having referred, in his speech to the declaration of Mr. Blackburn in the last debate, that the democrats meant to wipe from the statute book all the war measures of Congress.

Mr. Blackburn left the chair, came on the floor and, in an impassioned style, denounced Mr. McKelvey for a want of fairness and want of truth in having presented a garbled and incomplete extract and in having omitted that part of the sentence which described such acts of legislation as those that were born of the passions of the war, and were incident to it. He declared that his allusion had no reference to the constitutional amendments which he recognized as part of the organic law of the land, and that the man who refused to give them full force and effect would be faithless to the duty of citizenship.

Mr. McKelvey explained that he had only before him the extract which he had read, and not the entire speech, and that if he had noticed the marked speech sent to him by Mr. Blackburn while he was speaking he would have quoted it in full.

THE SPOFFORD KELLOGG CASE.

A lively passage occurred today to day's session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the Spofford-Kellogg case. Judge Spofford in the course of his argument reiterated an assertion contained in his memorial to the effect that Kellogg had bribed members of the Legislature to vote for his election to the Senate. Mr. Kellogg obtaining leave to interrupt Judge Spofford, very emphatically denied this assertion, and proceeded to say that a committee consisting of two democrats and one republican had been appointed by the Nichols Legislature to investigate the same charge of bribery as long ago as March, 1878, and failing to find anything whatever to substantiate it, had never up to this day made any report, and that on the other hand he believed it could be readily proven that the democrats had themselves used money to break up the Peckard legislature by inducing its members to desert to the Nichols legislature. The committee at the conclusion of Judge Spofford's argument adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, and will probably meet again next Tuesday to hear further argument from Spofford's counsel on the pending question as to whether or not the case is res adjudicata.

NOTES.
Representative Murch, of Maine, to day filed two petitions, numerous signed by citizens of his State, praying that all moneys used as a circulating medium of exchange be issued by the Government direct to the people; that all moneys, metallic or paper, when the seal of the United States shall have been stamped thereon, shall be a full legal tender for all dues, public and private; that said moneys be a unit of value; that all moneys now used as a circulating medium of exchange not a full legal tender be withdrawn at the earliest practical moment, and a full legal tender money take the place thereof.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs organized to-day, and took up for consideration the Choctaw Indian claim.

WRENCHED AND RACKED BY THE pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted, and sometimes assume an almost grotesque deformity. To prevent such results by a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tenacious and powerful remedy may be successfully combined with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine with the prestige of a long and successful career, of unbounded popularity, and of emphatic professional endorsement. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which pathologists assign as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the life current, but enriches it, promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels and the secretion of the bile, are aided by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their function. It is besides a thoroughly reliable remedy for, and means of preventing, periodic fevers.

The greatest variety of HATS, comprising the latest and the cheapest, for old and young, of the noblest styles and the lowest prices at S. DEALHAM'S, 62 King st., corner of Fairfax.

LYNCHED.

James Carroll, the negro who outraged Mrs. Richard Thomas, at Lickville, Frederick county, Md., last Monday night, was arrested in Georgetown, yesterday, and lodged by a lynching party near Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., while being taken to Frederick county yesterday evening.

About noon yesterday Carroll was discovered walking on the tow path of the C. & O. Canal, near Fayette street, Georgetown, by Mr. Richard Thomas, the husband of the outraged woman, who came to Washington for the purpose of looking at the man named Adam Andie, who had been arrested on Wednesday. Carroll passed Thomas and tipped his hat to him. Thomas immediately summoned Officer Veltman. Upon the appearance of the Officer Carroll ran, and taking a circuitous route through Water and Fayette streets, returned to the tow path of the canal, fully pursued by the officer.

At the Aqueduct Bridge the fugitive was stopped by Mr. Frizzell. Carroll showed resistance, but Mr. Frizzell held him until the officer came up. He was then taken to the station house and locked up. Carroll was very boastful and did not seem at all frightened. He made no attempt to conceal his identity. Some pieces of cloth torn from his clothing by Mrs. Thomas, which Mr. Thomas had in his possession, were found to correspond with rents in his clothing. Carroll was about twenty-one years of age, copper colored, of medium height, slender build, and very repulsive in appearance. He told the officers at the station house that he ran away from Maryland because he knew he would be hung if he remained there. He said that he had to die only once he was willing to return and suffer the penalty. When he was taken from the station house a large crowd was collected about the door way and there was considerable excitement. No attempt was made to interfere with the officers. The prisoner was handcuffed and taken to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and left for Frederick county at the 4:35 train, accompanied by Mr. Thomas and the officers.

The news of the arrest reached the Point of Rocks in the afternoon and arrangements were made deliberately to take the prisoner from the officers and lynch him upon his arrival there. The train arrived at 6:15. Some thirty or thirty-five crowds of men collected about the station. Upon the arrival of the train the mob boarded it in small parties, as if they were passengers. These men got into the same cars with the police officers and the prisoner. The train moved on.

At Sugar Loaf Mountain, upon a prearranged signal, some of the crowd poured upon the officers from behind, and a marked party numbering fifteen or twenty, entered the baggage car. The officers resisted desperately, but were soon overpowered. The prisoner was wrested from them and a report of a round shot fired.

Carroll escaped promptly to a negro house. He dragged from the train and pulled across a distance of 100 yards